

## BROWN'S STATEMENT STRICKEN FROM THE RECORD

### Senators Get Mad Once Again.

THE proceedings of yesterday, as well as those of the day before, in the Senate will go down in history as a blot upon the dignity of that body. Nearly all of the day was spent in argument concerning the obliteration from the minutes of the Brown-Russel incident, and finally ended in the statement made by Cecil Brown in his own defense being expunged from the record by order of the chair.

Many heated speeches were made and on several occasions personalities were indulged in between the irate Senators. Twice during the day did the Home Rulers give evidence of their power and show how competently they hold the minority in their clutches; first, by defeating the motion made by Brown in regard to the number of days the secretary had recorded for sessions held by that body, and second, when the motion of White was called in the Brown-Russel affair.

Carter and the president engaged in a war of words and for a few minutes it looked as though the disgraceful scene of the day before would be repeated, but moderation prevailed and the impending storm passed away.

### SENATE HAS HOT DEBATE

#### The Independents Win the Final Point.

NEARLY an hour was spent in reading and translating the minutes of the Senate yesterday morning and the first argument ensued when Cecil Brown took exception to the statement of the secretary that yesterday was the twelfth day of the Senate. Brown maintained that the two days spent in Molokai should be counted also, making the time appear fourteen days. Many arguments pro and con were indulged in and no motion appearing, the chair ruled the count as kept by the secretary to be right.

Senator Kalua moved that the explanation of Cecil Brown which was spread on the records of the Senate on Wednesday be expunged from the records.

Cecil Brown took the floor and delivered himself of the following oration: "I do not know of any other country in the world where the right of a Senator to rise and state a question of privilege has been denied. This will be the first time it has ever been done."

He then compared the proceedings of the Senate to the trial of a criminal before a judge and the right to defend himself being denied.

Continuing, he said: "If there was to be any objection at all it should have been made yesterday. The right of rising to a question of privilege is accorded to anyone. The only time a correction should be made in the minutes is when the facts are not correct."

"If this body continues doing acts of this kind and at the sweet will of any member are going to wipe out any part of the minutes they wish, they might just as well wipe out the whole thing and have nothing at all. The Senator of Maui seems to regard with fear the fact that the minutes will go to Washington and that he might be criticised as a member of the committee on rules which I say were not administered in accordance with their true intent and spirit."

Brown then wanted the chair to rule whether a member of the Senate or a majority of that body could wipe out any part of the minutes when statements are made, especially when they were correct, as all conceded his to be. Kalua explained that he had not tried to voice the sentiments of the Senate, but had simply expressed his personal opinion.

Achi claimed that the motion was directly against section 59 of the Organic Act, which particularly states that all proceedings of the Legislature shall be sent on to Washington.

Kalua again arose to his feet and expressed his sorrow that he should be compelled to speak against Mr. Brown and was told by Mr. Brown that he could keep his sympathy to himself.

Mr. Baldwin stated that all the proceedings of the Legislature were going on to Washington and that he was very sorry the matter had come up, as now the whole discussion would also have to go on to Washington and he

was afraid that the Senate would be placed in a very foolish light. A recess until 1.30 p. m. was then taken by the Senate.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

Senator Kalauokalani addressed the House in regard to expunging the explanatory speech of Cecil Brown from the minutes of the Senate and said: "It seems to be the wish of the minority to permit it to remain a part of the records. A motion was made by the Senator from Walluku to expunge it from the records, and I would say that we are obliged to send full record of our proceedings to Washington and it now devolves upon us by our action to make the speech a part of our records."

"Every member though has a right to take exception to any portion of the minutes and I wish to support the motion. I therefore move that an aye and no vote be taken."

Brown stated that if the majority insisted upon this it was only another evidence of "gag law." "Whenever anything of importance takes place here," he said, "the majority carries a motion to adjourn. When we meet again they are pretty certain of how things will go."

"Since the House adjourned this morning I have looked into the matter and find that once before in the history of legislative sessions in the United States has some part of the proceedings been expunged, and four or five years later it was again brought up. This was when President Jackson was a Senator."

"If the facts as stated here were not true, then, gentlemen, expunge them, but you know they were true, and being true they must remain on the records, and if the majority insist on expunging them they are not as honorable men as I thought they were."

"I call you to order," said President Russel, "I take exception to your remarks."

"I don't care so far as I am concerned, for I have had my say, and my remarks have gone out to the world. I only want my statement to remain on the records to protect the Senate," replied Brown.

Carter said that the whole question showed partisanship. "We are all liable here to say something in the heat of discussion which in more sober moments we would not have said," continued Carter, "but when a thing has been said or done it cannot be expunged."

"There was a difference here between a member and the chair, and the chair ruled against that member, but if the member's statement is struck out, then those who made the minutes will have a right to doubt the ruling of the chair, for they will only see one side of the story."

During the speech of Carter, Senator White sent a formidable looking volume to President Russel and that dignitary, after reading a marked passage, looked at White and gleefully clapped his hands and at a first opportunity gave White the fit.

White remarked that considerable time had already been taken up in the discussion, but he wished to take exception to some remarks made. He spoke at some length in favor of the motion.

"The minority this morning," he said, "thought we were wrong in the position we assumed concerning the number of days which the Senate had convened, but I have here plenty of good authority supporting us in the stand we took. (Here the volume which he had sent to the president was produced and the joy manifested by him was made apparent.) We are equally firm in our opinion relating to this matter, and I now move to the previous question."

"Kokua," shouted the members of the Senate, all of them thoroughly tired of the debate.

The roll was then called and a vote of eight in favor of the original motion against five was recorded and the statement of Cecil Brown was ordered expunged from the minutes.

"Thank you," said Brown. Carter moved that the clerk be instructed to have a few minor changes made in the rules and same was carried.

Senator Brown rose to a question of privilege and asked the clerk to read how he had the record of the order for expungement. This was done, and the Senator propounded the question, "Are you going to write 'expunge' on the face of the records, or are you going to wipe it bodily from the record? I therefore ask Senator Kalua to explain how this is to be done?"

"You are willing to take advice from me now," said Kalua, "but a little while ago you would not listen to me."

"I am not through yet," said Brown, "and I move that the clerk be instructed to write 'expunged by order of the Senate' across the face of my statement of yesterday."

This motion was objected to by Senator White and resulted in the withdrawal of the motion by Brown.

White then moved that the minutes stand approved so far as the minutes in the handwriting of the secretary was concerned, and that the matter contained therein written by the stenographer as an account of the Brown statement be stricken out. The motion prevailed.

A communication from the lower House was read giving notice of the passing by that body of House bill 1 and also Act 1, and submitting them to the Senate. The same were passed by order of the president.

White moved that the discussion of the bill be stopped and that same be

### Champions a Short Day.

ALTHOUGH Boss Emmeluth championed a bill for eight hours to constitute a day's work, yet it was Representative Robertson who won the glory of the day's achievements. In the measure providing that none but qualified voters and American citizens shall be employed upon public works, he arose to the occasion and not only succeeded in combating frivolous but unnecessary amendments to the bill, but after presenting an amendment at the morning session swept it aside with a substitute amendment in the afternoon which cleared the field of all others, and was adopted as a substitute to the original bill, which was, to use the parlance of the Legislature, "killed." The bill was considered the entire afternoon by the House as a committee of the whole, and among the able advocates of the bill was Beckley of Molokai. The latter made many sensible statements which had their effect in quelling an attempt on the part of many legislators to belittle the principle contained in the bill and reduce it to a bill to rectify personal grievances. The term "public works" was interpreted to include positions of teachers in the public schools, and it was feared the bill would deprive them of their livelihood.

### DEBATE ON 8-HOUR DAY

#### Morning Session of the Lower House Lively.

IT WAS Boss Emmeluth's day in the House. This became apparent as soon as the eight-hour bill was brought up for consideration, and the plumber statesman took the floor as its champion. He made a forceful argument in its favor, and pointed a moral as to the future of the Islands unless American citizens and qualified voters had laws passed in their favor as a protection against cheap Asiatic labor.

Speaker Akina was also called on during the early portion of the morning session to make a ruling. Words had been flying about in wild abandon to the utter bewilderment of Interpreter Wise, and Beckley called the attention of the chair to this fact. Beckley arose to a point of order, qualifying it with the statement that the remarks of a member had not been interpreted. Speaker Akina quickly responded that point was not well taken. "English is the legal language, his remarks were made in English, and no breach of the law or etiquette of this House has been committed if they were not translated into the Hawaiian language."

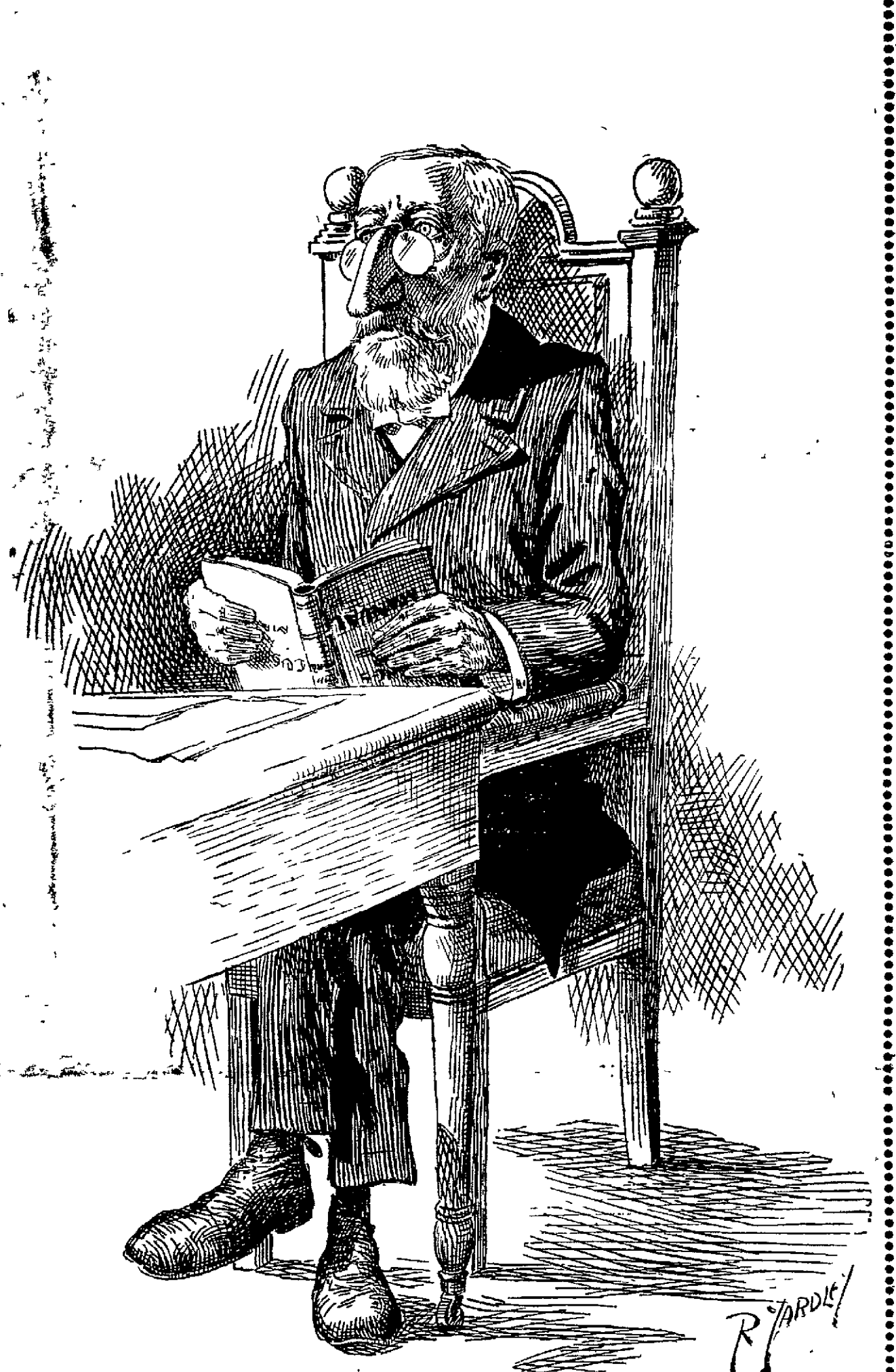
Speaker Akina announced at the opening of yesterday's session of the House that Representative Wilcox was confined to his bed by serious illness, and would probably be unable to participate in the proceedings for a week.

After adopting the minutes of the preceding day, Paele sent a petition to the clerk which the latter read. It was from the Hawaiian Woman's Relief Society, praying for a special appropriation for carrying on its work among the needy. The petitioners said they were in dire distress for funds to carry on their charitable work, and humbly requested that the House give the matter full consideration. It was signed by B. M. Allen, Theresa F. Bowler, Minerva E. Fernandez, Lucy K. Peabody.

Emmeluth reported from the committee on public expenditures relative to the claims for reimbursing H. M. Dow, clerk to the High Sheriff, for amounts overpaid to the Treasurer. The committee found that an error was made in November, 1899, by sending in twenty-five cents too much, thirty cents too little another month, and so on until there was in reality only \$339.95 due the petitioner. The committee recommended that the item be inserted in the appropriation bill for payment. A minority report was submitted, and on motion of Moesman the majority report was tabled.

Beckley for the committee on public health, asked for more time to report on the petition from Molokai signed by R. M. Kaaoa, as the committee desired to hear what the special committee had to report on their recent investigations at the Leper Settlement. The request was granted.

Beckley, for the special committee of the House, which with a similar committee from the Senate, jointly visited the Settlement, asked for additional



PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE—Here's some fool has sent me a book on Parliamentary law. I dunno what we've got to do with Parliament. This ain't no British country.

### REAR ADMIRAL BEARDSLEE TELLS OF HIS RECENT VISIT TO JAPAN

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Secretary of the Navy has received an interesting letter from Rear Admiral Lester A. Beardslee, U. S. N., retired, relating some of his experiences in Japan, whither he went to receive the Japanese flag as a naval officer with Commodore Perry, and to provide for marking the spot where Perry landed. He tells of a brief interview with the Emperor, and expresses gratification over the cordial manner in which he was treated by Japanese officials and the people of the higher circles. Admiral Beardslee's letter is dated Tokyo, Japan, November 28, 1900. He says in part: "It seems my duty, in which view Col. Buck the United States Minister to Japan concurs, to bring to the attention of our Government the remarkable evidences of the friendly and cordial feelings entertained by the Japanese of all classes toward the United States as manifested by their treatment of me as a naval representative of my country."

"When the fact became generally known I was inundated with calls of ceremony and attention. All other events of my fifty years of professional service sank into insignificance when compared with the event of my having landed with Perry. Through the good offices of the United States Minister my existence was made known to the Emperor, who extended to me great marks of politeness, and among others leaving instructions that with my wife I should be invited to the royal chrysanthemum party and there



view was offered to me, which offer I respectfully declined. The significance of three events lies in this Japanese law prescribes, upon presentation to the Emperor, and upon all ceremonial occasions when he shall take part or be present, all military and naval officers shall wear the full dress uniform of their rank. As I had a uniform to wear, the law was set aside in my behalf. A round of entertainments and festivities succeeded, given generally by people of the highest social, political and business standing in the Japanese, which culminated on November 25 by a grand garden party."

The mission to which the Emperor ordered is a self-imposed one. I am to make effort to cause a suitable memorial mark to be placed at the spot where Perry first landed and delivered the letter of President Fillmore to the Emperor of Japan on July 4, 1853. I paid a visit to this spot, Kurihama Bay, in October, by a rather long sailboat and 'Jinrikisha' (ricksha) journey. I found and recognized it, but I found it by the natural scenery alone. It is desolate and neglected, not a mark of any kind to denote its historic value. A very powerful association of the Society of America's Friends of Japan, of which Baron Kuroki, the Minister of the Japanese Department, is president, and the members were all educated in the United States to whom I made my first address on the subject, induced me strongly and by unanimous vote assumed the task as its own. Several powerful societies, as the Asiatic, the Waiwale, the Liliuokalani and others have by resolutions extended to the America's Friends of Japan, and all American support, and I feel now sanguine that my object will be accomplished and the historical spot will come to be unmarked."



# YESTERDAY WAS PEACEFUL IN THE LEGISLATURE.

## Vindication of Senate Chair.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

ALL WAS quiet within the Senate chamber yesterday for the incident of the day preceding had left its impression and no one seemed willing to take an aggressive stand on any question. An implied apology from Senator Cecil Brown and the vindication of the chair by the majority of the Senate marked the day. Many bills were given their introductory reading and many notices of more bills to come were also given.

The chief argument of the day occurred over the introduction of the Governor's estimates, which were finally referred to a committee with instructions to reduce the estimates to the form of a bill.

## QUIET DAY IN SENATE

THE Senate lobby who were expecting to see the question which had caused trouble on Tuesday afternoon resumed again yesterday morning, were somewhat disappointed when immediately after the reading of the minutes Senator Cecil Brown arose from his chair and virtually apologized for his behavior on the preceding day.

Yet there was a string attached to that apology, for the Senator gave the President to clearly understand that he would make a more complete apology if he was found in the wrong, but that he did not think he had erred. However, Brown gained his point, for his version of the incident is now a part of the journal of the Senate, and though it is as nearly unbiased as it would be possible for one of the participants of the affair to make it, yet the statement makes it appear that the Senator was the wronged party.

There is always a calm after a storm, and the Senatorial body was as meek as a lamb yesterday, very little opposition being made to any of the proposals made. Senators Brown, Carter and White were unusually quiet throughout the session, and it is evident that the event of the day before was still fresh in their minds.

Immediately after the reading of the minutes yesterday morning at the meeting of the Senate, Cecil Brown arose to a question of privilege and stated that yesterday afternoon the President ordered the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove him from the house. "I now wish to make a statement, so that it will appear on the records," he continued.

"The first question which arose was concerning the resolution of Achi. I claim that at that time the voting of the President was contrary to the rules; and to support my contention of that time I now cite section 1 of rule 5, relating to the duties of officers, under the head, 'It shall be the duty of the President, etc.'"

"Rule 45, under division 4, provides that the President may vote in case of a tie, but in the voting here yesterday the President first voted 'No.'"

"After that during the debate the President claimed the right to vote on the final passage of a bill, and I think the President must have become confused with the rules of the Lower House."

"Understanding the ruling of the President to be that he claimed that right under the supposition that the joint resolution was a bill, I appealed from the Chair. At that point White arose to his feet and interrupted me, and it was at that time that the Chair ordered me under arrest and the House adjourned."

"I simply wish to make this statement so that the facts will go on record, and if I was wrong I am willing to apologize to the House. I admit that I lost my temper and that if I had not done so the affair might not have happened."

By order of the Chair the explanation of Cecil Brown was spread upon the minutes.

The communication from the Lower House, accompanying House bill 1, which passed that body Monday and was referred back to the House from the Senate on Tuesday for the proper certification, was read.

Cecil Brown claimed that the bill as presented was not in the proper form as yet, as the certificate was not attached, and moved that the bill be again returned to the House.

Kalaokalani, chairman of the Committee on Printing, reported that it recommended that the printing be divided equally between the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Bulletin, Kuokoa and Republican, who had each tendered the same bid.

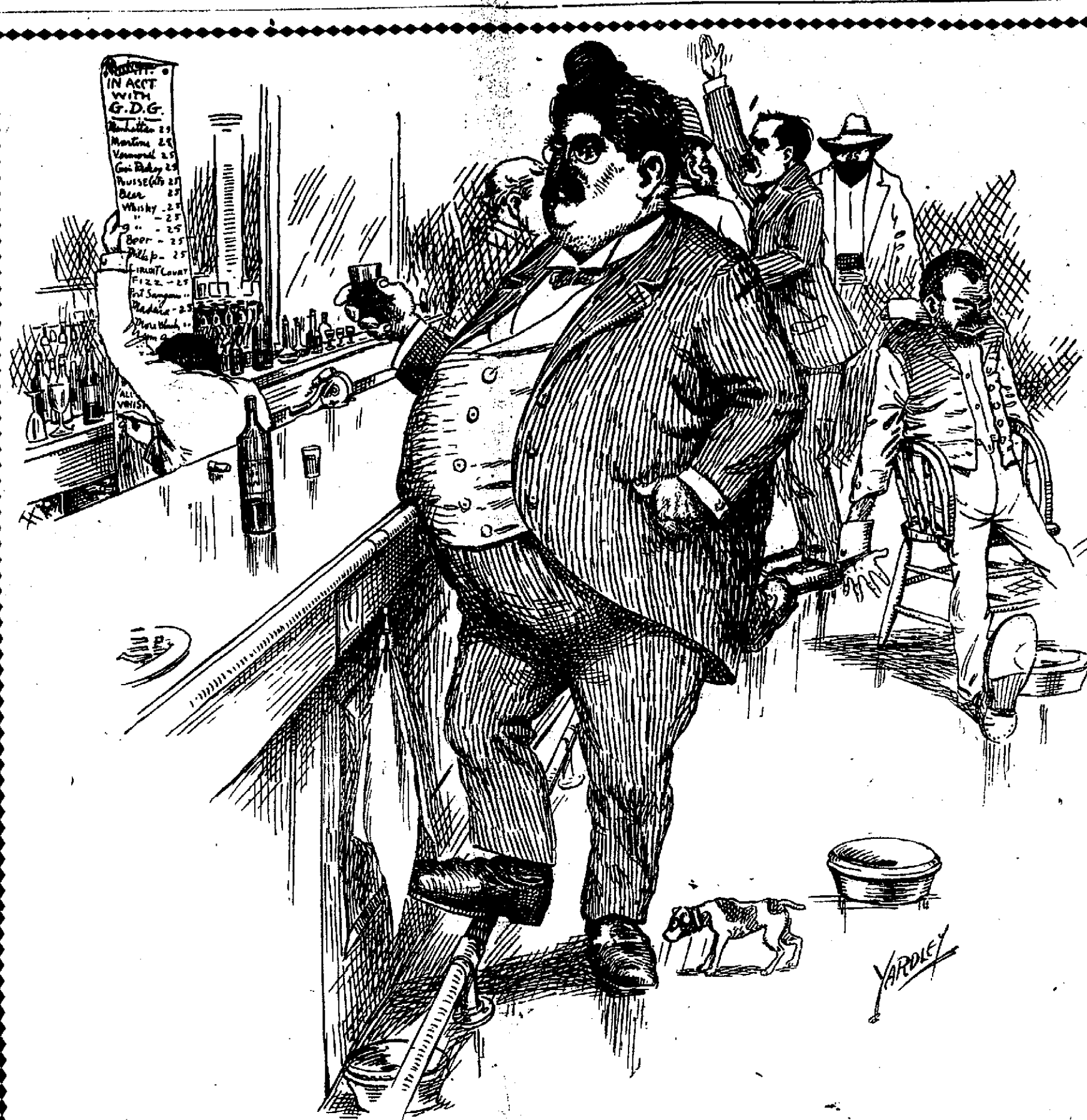
Senator Cecil Brown was granted permission to read the bills, of which he had given notice early in the week. He gave notice of a bill providing for the exemption of certain personal property from attachment, execution, distress and forced sales of every kind and to repeal all laws in conflict with said bill.

Achi amended the motion to place Carter gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill relating to merchandise licenses.

The appeal of Cecil Brown was taken up and upon the request of the Chair the Senator again stated his grievance to the House. The vote resulted in the Chair being sustained by a vote of seven to six.

Cecil Brown moved that a committee be appointed to transfer the appropriations as suggested by the Governor into the form of a bill, and motion carried.

Achi amended the motion to place



Mr. Gear has for the past five years occupied an enviable position at the Hawaiian Bar.—Republican.

## All Sorts of House Bills.

BOSS EMMELUTH created the only sensation of the day in the House when he attacked Governor Dole as a "man without backbone." During the heat of an argument on the merits of an amendment which he offered to go with House bill 4, which provides for the appointment of a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague, Representative Emmeluth scored Governor Dole for what he considered was a lack of firmness in connection with the fire claim commission appointed last year.

## MANY BILLS PRESENTED

ATTENTIVE and observant, the solons of the House began their labor yesterday auspiciously. The aftermath of the wordy battle of the day before on the extension of the fire limits to include the "burned district" had its effect. As a number of Representatives had given notice on Tuesday that they would introduce bills, the title of many of which were novel to say the least, expectancy was written upon the countenances of the legislators. The spectators were numerous and appeared to anticipate a repetition of the previous day's humorous proceedings.

The minutes were read and approved. Dickey opened the ball by asking for a reconsideration, as he desired to make a correction. He was granted the privilege by a rising vote. A rule mentioned in the minutes as 12 should have been 18. The amendment was accepted.

Paele offered a petition relating to highways and bridges, in which an appropriation of \$25,000 was asked for, and also a breakerwater along the coast in the Fifth district. This was referred to the committee on public lands.

Beckley presented a petition from Hauula from a number of residents asking for a new school building. Referred to committee on education.

Haaheo presented a petition from Puua asking for \$12,000 for the construction of a road from Kaola to Ka-haulea, a distance of eight miles. The petition was laid on the table to be considered with the appropriation bill.

Fredergast, for the committee on revision, presented a report on bill 2, "An act to appropriate an emergency fund to be used in repairing damages caused by the late storm," and also on bill 4, "An act to provide for a commission to take evidence concerning injuries to property caused by the action of the Board of Health in connection with the suppression of the bubonic plague in Honolulu on January 20, 1900, and to report thereon," and also bill 7, "An act to authorize and regulate the placing of electric wires in the streets of Honolulu," and also bill 11, "An act to abolish personal taxes," also bills 12 and 13, saying they had been printed.

Makekau arose to say something about rules. Fredergast said the rules were still in the hands of the printer. Dickey asked Fredergast if the rules as printed on blank-form paper contained the amendments. He received an affirmative reply. It still rests with the House to decide whether the rules should be printed in book or pamphlet form.

Dickey moved rule 12 be amended by erasing the words "by vote of the House," in lines 18 and 19. Makekau interrupted by declaring Dickey out of order, but later begged Dickey's pardon.

Dickey said after the reading of the minutes that an ominous silence fell upon the House, and it seemed more like a Quakers' meeting than the Legislature. He thought it was unnecessary to vote upon the journal, and hereafter the speaker should allow them to stand approved unless some one made objection. Dickey's motion did not receive a second.

Kakaala offered a resolution to have an item inserted in the appropriation bill for the construction of a warehouse at Hoopula landing, South Kona, Hawaii, to cost \$250. Referred to committee on public improvements.

Dickey made one or two attempts to read rules which he considered in point, but a general uttering caused him to desist in his attempts to find the right ones.

Kumalae presented a bill of which he had given previous notice. It was read for the first time by title, as follows: "An act to adopt a flag for the Territory of Hawaii," and it then passed its first reading.

Kanaho asked to introduce a bill of which he had given notice on Tuesday, and that it be read the first time by title. Upon motion it passed its first reading.

Keliko presented a resolution as follows: "Resolved, that the clerk be requested to ask the Superintendent of Public Works the following question: In the session of the Legislature of 1898 an item amounting to \$500 was set apart for the purpose of extending the wharf at Keaunohu, North Kona. Why was the work delayed and what has become of the money?"

The resolution was adopted and the

(Continued on Page 2.)

## A PATRIOTIC SPIRIT SHOWN

### The Public Works To Employ Only Voters.

Representative J. K. Hibio introduced House bill 21 yesterday, as follows:

An Act to Provide That Only American Citizens and Qualified Voters of the Territory of Hawaii Shall Be Employed in Public Works.

Section 1. That all public works in the Territory of Hawaii, either mechanical, industrial, or otherwise, shall be performed only by American citizens and who are qualified voters residing in this Territory.

Sec. 2. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

## WANT NO MORE PERSONAL TAX

### To Abolish School, Poll and Road Tax.

Representative C. H. Dickey introduced bill 27 into the House yesterday, in printed form, as follows:

An Act to Abolish Personal Taxes.

Section 1. The levying, assessment and collection of personal taxes heretofore known as poll, road and school taxes are hereby abolished.

Sec. 2. All sections or parts of sections of laws inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect on the first day of January, A. D. 1902, and shall not be so construed as to interfere in any way with the assessment and collection of the personal taxes of A. D. 1901.

## EDUCATION ON THE MAINLAND

Jonah Kumalae, one of the Republican members of the House, seems to be laboring under the impression that Hawaii is yet under monarchial rule, and that many of the acts done in that hey-day of the bestowal of kingly and queenly favors may be repeated, and that Hawaii can send its Hawaiian youth abroad or upon the Mainland to be educated at the expense of the local Treasury. The member introduced a bill in the House yesterday providing for the regulating of the sending of Hawaiian youths to the Mainland or abroad to be educated. The bill is in reality only a rehash of chapter 12 of the Civil Laws of 1897, wherein the local Government at that time undertook to send its youth to schools in Europe or America to be educated. In former years the monarchial government was foolish enough to send Robert Wilcox and others to obtain an education in Italy, with disastrous results to the Island group which sent them away. The course of study outlined at that time did not contemplate

the acquiring of a knowledge of military tactics, but Robert Wilcox received instructions in the artillery branch and tried it on King Kalakaua upon his return to Hawaii.

This chapter was repealed by Congress, but this has not daunted the Republican member from the Fourth District in the least. Instead of using the word "Minister of Foreign Affairs," Mr. Kumalae has adopted "Secretary of the Territory," but otherwise there is little change, except in dropping the list of studies, "Bookkeeping and stenography" and "Carpentry and drawing," which he does not think are necessary for a Hawaiian youth to know while being educated as a ward of the Territory. His bill is as follows:

An Act to Provide for and to Regulate the Sending of Youths to the Mainland or Abroad to be Educated.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

Section 1. The Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii with the concurrence of the members of the Board of Education, shall select worthy poor youths to send to the United States or abroad to be educated, from the select schools established in the Territory, and who have graduated from the same or have received proper recommendation from the teachers or teachers of the schools where they have been educated, and such youths shall be selected as follows: Three youths from the Island of Hawaii, two from the Islands of Maui, Molokai and Lanai, four from the Island of Oahu and one from the Islands of Kauai and Niihau.

Sec. 2. Every parent or youth shall submit the name of such youth to the Secretary of the Territory by application in writing stating his conduct, the certificate of graduation, or proper recommendations, his age, the number of years that he has attended school, and the percentage in his studies.

Sec. 3. If there be several applications submitted to the Secretary of the Territory, and such application shall exceed the number permitted by this Act, the Secretary of the Territory shall then call the applicants to Honolulu and cause, in presence of himself and the Board of Education, an examination to be held, and the highest standard shall be selected.

Sec. 4. The Secretary of the Territory with the Board of Education are hereby directed to send the said youths only to be taught in the following occupations: First, the legal profession; second, the medical profession; third, surveying and civil engineering; fourth, the art of teaching. And the youths shall pursue such course of studies until they shall receive diplomas from the instructor of the schools on the Mainland or abroad.

Sec. 5. When it shall become known to the Secretary of the Territory that a vacancy has occurred in some of the places of said youth, by graduation, death or other causes, he shall immediately publish such fact in some English and Hawaiian newspapers printed and published at Honolulu, in order that such vacancies may be filled. The youths to fill such vacancy or vacancies shall be selected from the island from which the youth whose place is vacant came.

Sec. 6. A sufficient sum of money shall be set apart in the appropriation bill, at each biennial meeting of the Legislature, for the purposes set forth in this Act, and shall be paid out of the Territorial Treasury on the order of the Secretary of the Territory.

Sec. 7. The Secretary of the Territory and the members of the Board of Education shall perform the duties required by this Act without compensation.

Sec. 8. This Act shall become a law from the date of its publication.

## EIGHT HOUR LABOR DAY

### Government Work To Make That the Limit.

Representative J. K. Hibio yesterday introduced House bill 22, of which he had given notice on March 5. It reads as follows:

An Act to Provide That Eight Hours Shall Constitute a Legal Day's Work Either Mechanical or Industrial.

Section 1. On all works, either mechanical or industrial, which shall or may be and now carried on in this Territory of Hawaii, that laborers on such works are to be employed for eight hours on each day's work.

Sec. 2. That the eight hours, as provided in section 1 shall constitute a legal day's work in the Territory of Hawaii, and such hours to begin from 9 o'clock in the morning to 12 o'clock at noon; and from 1 o'clock in the afternoon to 4 o'clock in the evening.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect from and after the date of its publication.

## AMEND THE PENAL LAWS

Representative J. K. Paele introduced bill 20 into the House yesterday, as follows:

An Act to Amend Sections 572 and 573 of the Penal Laws of 1897.

Section 1. That section 572 of the Penal Laws be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 572. That Board of Health shall with the consent of the Governor by and with the advice of the Senate of the Territory make rules and regulations for the interment of the dead and respecting cemeteries and burying grounds."

Sec. 2. That section 573 of the Penal Laws be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 573. Notice shall be given by the Board of Health with the consent of the Governor and by and with the advice of the Senate of all regulations made by it, by publishing the same in some newspaper of the district, or where there is no such newspaper, by causing them to be posted in some public place of the town or district; and such notice of said regulations shall be deemed legal notice to all persons."

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect from the date of its approval.







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A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager  
FRIDAY, MARCH 8

GRAND JURY REPORT.

The Grand Jury in its report expressed the average practical good sense of the people of Honolulu and Hawaii in regard to handling certain actual and alleged abuses. The tone of the report shows that its writers had not been touched either by the humbug of a political judge, the hysteria of a yellow press or by the misrepresentation of three excited women, strangers to the town, who took a hasty chance to tell the people of Honolulu how they should run their own affairs.

With most of the recommendations of the Grand Jury, none of which are particularly sensational, we cordially concur. The plant of the Insane Asylum should be structurally improved, the use of a stone-crusher near by should be stopped, the pictures of the political prisoners of 1895 should be taken out of the Rogues' Gallery at Oahu Jail and people held for trial at the prison should be segregated from convicts. There is room for vital improvements in the system of commitments to the Reform School and in the book-keeping of the Police Court. All this makes a creditable array of proposals and suggestions.

The most satisfactory thing in the report—which in the respect follows that of the preceding Grand Jury—is the flood of understanding and common sense it lets into a question which has roused a small but very earnest and sometimes over-zealous part of the moral community to exert itself for a change. For the first time since the initial Grand Jury made its report we know the truth about "stockaded vice," and if the truth is vastly less crimson than conjecture, that is the fault of people who accepted at face value the amazing tales told for political or declamatory effect. We shall probably hear but little more about "official participation and connivance," "official profit," and of the possibility of improving the tone of the city by scattering the most vicious classes among schools and homes.

But no more of this subject. Except as it comes to us in official documents it will be carefully kept out of the columns of the Advertiser.

THE SALARY QUESTION.

There is nothing like an unselfish interest in the public welfare. Here we have a tuppenny Judge demanding on the one hand that his own salary shall be raised from \$3,000 to \$4,000 and on the other that all appointees to purely Territorial offices shall have theirs cut down to the minimum which obtains in some cheap-for-cash-or-credit Western Territory where a Governor might live like a belted Earl on \$1,000 a year and an Attorney General could afford to leave a law practice to amass \$500 per annum.

It would surely be a great thing for Hawaii if it could get a \$20-per-week Governor and a \$10-per-week Attorney General. We should then see democratic simplicity stripped to the buff. The Governor might manage to live in a borrowed house-boat where he could fish over the side, and the Attorney General might get a bunk from him and find an occasional meal in return for cutting bait. Neither could hope, in this, the most expensive country under the American flag, to get hold of very much meat or to indulge in such social luxuries as a watch. When a pair of spectacles or a watch, when the day of the Oklahoma economy comes there will have to be a pawnshop for the private use of high officials—all except some Judges who see no reason why there should be any Populist retrenchment in theirs.

And think of what the Governor and Attorney General might be like! See what sort of Judges a \$3,000 per annum salary gets for us in a community where good lawyers make \$1,000 per month.

ORIGIN OF THE BLUNDER.

It is now understood that the Gear nomination for Judge was engineered by Senator Frye who was induced by H. M. Sewall to believe that George D. Gear would be acceptable in a judicial capacity to the people of Hawaii. Sewall decided Frye. He did it because he wanted to get even with the reputable people here and he could think of no better way than to give the vacant judgeship to the most distasteful aspirant.

The feeling among lawyers over the Gear matter is intense though from the probability of being obliged to practice before him they do not care to authorize the publication of their views. But there can be no mistaking the temper of the bar which regards Gear as no improvement morally or professionally over his notable predecessor, George A. Davis.

The President is in sad need of some counselor who understands Hawaiian conditions and will speak truthfully about them. By taking advice from Sewall through Frye he has managed to injure the Republican party here and lower the tone of the judiciary. It is known that Senator Cullum butlerly condemned the Gear nomination after it had been made. Had the President consulted him in advance he would have known something to his own advantage about the Republican party.

If ever an Attorney General was snubbed and treated delicately sneered at by an editor of his own Court that man is poor Humphreys and the adjunct is the Grand Jury.

SLAVERY AMONG ASIATICS.

The Federal Grand Jury will, it is reported, be asked to investigate the system of slavery which is said to obtain in the Oriental quarter. Whether its attention will be directed to specific instances of human bondage we do not know, though the jury must, of course, get hold of such incidents to enable it to bring indictments. Already detectives have been at work. Undoubtedly their task was a hard one, owing to the facility with which the lower-class Oriental tells an untruth for the benefit of himself or any one else of his race in whom he has an interest, but hard as it was, the task of the Grand Jury in getting at the facts of slavery, if such facts exist, promises to be considerably harder.

Once in a long time a Chinese or Japanese woman announces herself as a slave and calls upon the law to rescue her, but the cases are few and far between and some of them are manifestly fraudulent. As the fruit of long experience, the San Francisco authorities do not always receive the "escaping slave girl" with open arms any more than they do the Chinaman who confesses that he was smuggled into the country and has no right to stay. One of the first "slave girls" to put herself into the hands of the San Francisco police was given over to a charity, the good women composing which triumphantly shipped her back to China at their own expense. It turned out afterward that she was the daughter of a merchant who wanted to sell her to a mandarin and was not unwilling to see trans-Pacific passage money. She actually went, and with a light heart, from freedom to bondage. The scheme worked so well that whenever a merchant wanted to send his wife or daughter back to the old home he had her "escape" to the passage-paying society and in due time—for this was before the day of the Geary law—he got her back again. Since exclusion began, with all its photographic and book-of-record appurtenances, there has not been much doing at San Francisco in the "escaping slave" line. Occasionally a girl gets miffed and runs away from home, to the arms of the authorities, police or charitable, but she generally goes back again. If in slavery she is not displeased for sometimes in that state she has more comforts than she gets under the family roof.

The form of slavery that exists among the coolie Japanese is apt to be paternal or maternal. Girls sold or indentured make money for their parents by the process of sale. How far this system goes in Honolulu we do not know, but it is said to exist and to be supplemented by a species of bondage which has no parental standing or excuse. If this is true it is a proper subject for the Federal Grand Jury to investigate though we confess to misgivings that anything indictable can be proved. True, there have been one or two high-priced offers to charitable people to take Japanese women off the hands of alleged "masters," but collusion is suspected and if the money had been paid it might have been divided afterwards by chukking conspirators. The great difficulty the Jury will have is to discover any woman who, if enslaved, really wants to escape from bondage or who will tell the truth in a witness box about her political and social condition.

CHINA'S OUTLOOK.

Assuming that the powers do not want to partition China, being appalled at the magnitude and danger of the task, their method of procedure in re-establishing native government becomes a subject of world-wide interest. Apparently they have hit upon the right plan in rescuing and re-enthroning the Emperor, which, it is said, is the real object of Waldersee's expedition. With the Emperor in power and the Dowager exiled there might be a chance for reforms that would open China to Western civilization, and if that were done it might not be many years before China, as another and greater Japan, would become an aid rather than a hindrance to the progress and enlightenment of the Far East.

Lately American missionaries have cleared away the main objections to the Emperor by showing that, far from being an imbecile, Kwang-Hsu is an earnest and capable man within the limits of his Chinese education and one whose sympathies go out to all that is useful and beneficent in Western life. When a mere child, his taste ran to foreign picture books, later it developed a fondness for mechanical toys, as youth matured the Emperor called for books on science and travel having them translated into the Mandarin dialect, then he began to read the Bible and gather about him men of real enlightenment and finally he signed edicts for reform which will be his monuments even if he never lives to carry them out. His fault was in going ahead too fast, in taking too slight account of Chinese conservatism. This gave the Dowager her chance and she improved it with instant readiness. But she too went too far towards the other extreme and now her time is coming. If the Emperor is brought back he will naturally benefit by past experience and have the aid of white advisers. Put on the throne under such circumstances there is no end to the good he might accomplish.

A new era is dawning upon China. It looms as did the era of Meiji in Japan. It means the beginning of the end for old Mingism. The introduction of the modern spirit where it has so stoutly been resisted. Indeed the day Kwang-Hsu is put back upon the throne of his ancestors if that day comes may be recognized a century hence as one of the red letter dates in the world's history.

F. D. Haskell charged with stealing two five-cent cigars found guilty and sentenced by the First Circuit Court to two years at hard labor in Oahu Prison.

Nahai was convicted of stealing \$44.50 and sentenced by the First Circuit Court to one hour at hard labor in Oahu Jail.

The case of Justice once held over in the common law court has not yet been decided.

When the President of the Senate passed a bill to amend a plain edict of Parliament, he was ordered the Sergeant at Arms to detain the man who demands a ruling. And yet the Legislature thinks that it is the duty of the House to pass a bill through to run a State.

As we predicted in this column, the Grand Jury report was exceedingly level-headed.

Those who know United States Marshal Ray best like the rumor of his coming resignation least.

Will the apologists for the Gear appointment stop long enough to tell the public who compose the Investment Company which is mentioned in the Grand Jury report?

The centralized police system is now in working order in New York and is a forerunner of more centralized police methods everywhere in the country. The too-many-cooks-spoil-the-broth theory of government has had some impressive breakdowns lately.

The Emmeluth resolution forbidding the issuance of building permits in the old Chinatown until the fire limits have been extended there was wisely adopted by the House. Honolulu does not want another colony of tinder shacks built up next to its main business quarter.

A paper which has just left the Republican party to take a job from the Independents commends George D. Gear as a "good party worker." No doubt he is a good one from the anti-Republican standpoint, seeing that he did all he could last fall to ensure the defeat of the Republican Legislative ticket.

An able legislator introduced a bill yesterday regulating Hawaiian youths who are being educated abroad. It will probably be followed by one defining the time in which Hawaiian tourists may be away from home. For all-round statesmanship the Hawaiian Legislature asks no odds of any other asylum in the land.

The acquaintances and friends of Rear Admiral Beardslee, U. S. N., retired, who live in Honolulu will be interested in the account of his recent experiences in Japan, as related elsewhere. The fact that Admiral Beardslee was with Perry on the memorable expedition which opened the hermit empire to the world enabled him to see modern Japan under most advantageous circumstances.

The death rate of Hawaiians keeps mounting up, particularly among children. What is the reason? The Hawaiians are pretty well acclimated here, they are a stalwart race and they used to have a great aggregate population. Their food, especially the poi part of it, is wholesome, and they seem to have enough of it. What is the matter with the Hawaiians that their death rate uniformly leads that of all races on this soil?

Richard Croker, since the Potter investigation began, finds age wearing on him and may remain abroad, turning over the control of Tammany to younger hands. Tweed also began to grow old when the New York Times exposed the ring contracts but his sojourn abroad was shortened by the police. It will be too early, however, to congratulate the reformers on the effect of Croker's retirement until it is seen whether an even bolder spirit will take his place.

It is not often that a warship of Austria-Hungary finds its way to this port, though the original Donau, of which the present one is the first successor, made a long stay here thirty years ago. The present visitor is a staunch training ship of 2,500 tons and eight years' service. She is a welcome visitor and her accomplished officers will have no trouble in verifying the good opinions they may have heard about Honolulu hospitality.

Mr Emmeluth attacked Gov Dole yesterday with a heat which suggests that he has not forgotten old grievances. When Emmeluth was shouting, "Deport the Queen," and "Hang Wilcox," the prudence and sagacity of the Governor got in his way. The refusal of Mr. Dole to take extreme measures was so distasteful to Mr. Emmeluth that even now, when he has gone over to the Queen and Wilcox, he cannot resist an opportunity to get out before the capitol and throw stones at the Executive windows.

Circuit Court Justice F. D. Haskell, charged with stealing two five-cent cigars from the shop of one Ah Leong, on Punchbowl and Queen streets last October, found guilty of larceny in the second degree and sentenced by the First Circuit Court Judge to two years at hard labor in Oahu Prison and to pay the costs incurred.

E. S. Gill indicted on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon released on \$500 bail with a relative of the Judge as security.

No wonder the administration of justice in the First Circuit Court has earned the contempt of every honest citizen.

POLICE COURT ITEMS

Defendant in Trespass Case Fails to Appear for Trial.

Manuel Fernandez charged with being unlawfully on the premises of Mrs. Airou on Miller street, failed to appear in the Police Court yesterday morning when his name was called. Considerable interest is being taken in Fernandez whereabouts on account of his having declared his intention to several people of committing suicide. Some of his friends assert that he has gone to Kauai.

Nakai the champion che fa player of the Territory was up against it yesterday to the amount of \$15 and costs. Tickets of the game were found upon him.

Jack Burton the man with the bad memory was reprimanded and discharged. He was charged with having been in a bar and vehicle unattended in a public place for twenty-four hours. His Honor took compassion on defendant's farvel and let him go.

Jack John Pablo Haake and Halve in all drunk, pad \$2 and costs. In the case of N. Gere, also drunk, failed to face the music and forfeited their bail of \$5.

M. R. Houghtaling has been relieved from his duties as color sergeant upon his own request and restored to duty in Company F.

SENATORS GET MAD ONCE AGAIN

(Continued from Page 1)

tabled and made the order of business for today. Carried.

House joint resolution 3 was read by the secretary and upon motion of Cecil Brown was returned to the lower House for proper certification.

A petition from 194 taxpayers of Honolulu pertaining to the damages accruing from the bubonic plague was offered by Senator Kalaauokalani and objected to by Brown on the ground that it was contrary to the rules.

"Why?" said the chair.

"You have your rules as well as I," replied Brown, "and should study them."

"I accept the petition," said Russell.

"I ask for information from the chair," interrupted Carter.

"When you want to know anything ask Cecil Brown," sarcastically replied the president.

"That remark was uncalled for," was Carter's reply.

"I am free to say what I please, Mr. Carter," exclaimed Russell.

"And so am I," retorted Carter.

"I call you to order," was Russell's defense, and the dialogue ended.

Achi moved to refer the petition to the committee on ways and means, but the motion was lost, and upon a motion from White it was referred to the committee on claims.

Cecil Brown, as a member of the judiciary committee, complained that he had been unable to secure a meeting of that committee and had been compelled to do all of the work alone and asked permission to submit his minority report. The report as read was as follows:

"The minority of the judiciary committee herewith presents a report on the estimates submitted by the Governor to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii for the succeeding biennial period, and to such committee for the purpose of preparing and including the same in an act or acts in order to bring such matter properly before the Senate for action and consideration."

"The minority has prepared and herewith submits an act making special appropriations for the departmental use as well as the payment of the necessary current expenses of carrying on the Government for such biennial period."

"This act embraces the necessary appropriations as submitted by the Governor, and the money therefor is expected to be provided out of and from a loan fund. There is also, as submitted by the minority upon the plan suggested by the Governor in his message, a general or public act based upon that passed by the Legislature of the Republic of Hawaii in 1896, and which act if passed will not necessitate the passing of a new loan act at each session of the Legislature."

"There is also in preparation a loan act, the money realized under the same to be used for the internal improvements recommended in the estimates before mentioned, or in such other manner as the Legislature may decide."

White, as one of the members of the committee, moved that the minority report be tabled until the majority could find time to submit its report and promised that this would be done by Monday of next week.

Carter stated that he had noticed in one of the morning papers that that paper repudiated the bid credited to that paper as submitted by the printing committee yesterday and asked if the chairman of that committee had received any notice to that effect. He was informed that such a notice had not been received. Carter then stated that he thought the attention of that committee should be called to this, as it was possible that if that paper was visited again they would be willing to submit a lower bid and do the work cheaper than it was at present costing the Senate.

Sensor White then introduced the following resolution:

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the Territory of Hawaii that the Honorable Governor of the Territory of Hawaii be and he is hereby respectfully requested to nominate and appoint persons to fill all offices wherein he is authorized to make appointments, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, at the earliest possible day and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of the Senate be and he is hereby instructed to forthwith transmit a certified copy of this resolution to the Honorable Governor William White."

Upon a motion that it pass as read it was accepted.

Sensor Crabbe gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bills:

"An act defining the design of a great seal for the Territory of Hawaii."

"An act to prohibit the unlawful wearing of the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic."

Kalaauokalani asked permission to read a bill referring to the exemption of certain personal property, of which he had given notice several days ago, and same was read.

White moved that the bill be referred to the printing committee and motion carried.

Carter asked for the same privilege as conceded Kalaauokalani and it was granted. His bill was read by its title and referred to the repeal of the merchandise laws relating to licenses, and was also referred to the committee on printing.

Carter then moved to adjourn and motion was carried.

QUEN SABE DEAD

They tell an amusing story on Prince Radziwill. Having picked up a smattering of Spanish he delighted in answering every question with the Mexican quizen sabe, meaning literally, "who knows?" A funeral procession was passing along the Avenida Juarez when an American stepped up to the prince and inquired, "Whoa dead?" "Quizen sabe," said the prince shrugging his shoulders and spreading out the palms of his hands. "Quizen sabe!" exclaimed the American. "Thank God, now if they'll kill Manana we may make Mexico a sort of 'h' way decent country."—Victor Smith in New York Press.

Eruptions

Dry, moist, scaly tetter, all forms of eczema or salt rheum, pimples and other cutaneous eruptions proceed from humors, either inherited, or acquired through defective digestion and assimilation.

To treat these eruptions with drying medicines is dangerous.

The thing to do is to help the system discharge the humors, and to strengthen it against their return.

Hood's Sarsaparilla permanently cured J. G. Hines, Franks, Ill., of eczema, from which he had suffered for some time; and Miss Alvina Walter, Box 212, Alsogna, Wis., of pimples on her face and back and chafed skin on her body, by which she had been greatly troubled. There are more testimonials in favor of this great medicine than can be published.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Promises to cure and keeps the promise. No longer put off treatment. Buy a bottle of Hood's today.

AN AUSTRIAN WARSHIP

ARRIVES HERE

HONOLULU always welcomes a man-of-war and the beauty and dignity of the harbor is enhanced by the presence of a naval fighting machine, whether she flies the Stars and Stripes or the flag of some friendly power.

With the morning yesterday came the Austrian training ship Donau. She entered the harbor and cast her mud-hooks in the stream in Naval Row. She comes after a long voyage from San Jose, Guatemala, and is on her way to Nagasaki to join Austria's Asiatic squadron. She was thirty-four days making the trip from Guatemala, being delayed by rough weather.

The Donau is a fine full-rigged ship, supplied with steam power. Her engines are only used, however, upon entering a port or for very short distances. She is a vessel of 2,500 tons and was built about eight years ago.

She sailed from Austria in May of last year and has been cruising in South American waters. She will return home some time this year, it is thought, by way of the Suez canal.

There are 340 men aboard the training ship, the majority being trained for the navy, twenty-four are young naval officers. Her battery consists of ten 4-inch guns and four rapid-fire Hotchkiss guns. She is constructed of wood and iron and is named for the famous Austrian warship which took part in the battle of Lissa in the war between Italy and Austria in 1866.

The original Donau went out of commission several years ago and the training ship bears her name in honor of the famous vessel.

The new Donau is commanded by Captain Anton Paus. Her other officers are: Lieutenants, Johann Hesse, Alexander Hansa, Ottakar Schubert, Franz-Martinak, Richard Florio; ensigns, Virgil Sandor, Nicholas Stankovich, Karl Stockert, Egan Pipperer, Emerick Schonta, Norbert Migotti; surgeons, Dr. Kroek Jacob, Dr. Anton Lisowlecki, engineer, Konrad Blaha; paymaster, Anton Muller; cadets, Messrs. Berber, Schallasech, Bena, Mazuranie, Heinz, Kloss, Straub, Willich, Wilnick, Muller, Lister, Hild, Lelst, Ogaston, Seocovick, Hofmann, Gylek, Gebanz, Woss, Yoris, Honsell, Kastner and Pototsnik.

Baron B. von Rakovsky, a member of the diplomatic service, is aboard and a number of the officers are baronets. Baron B. von Rakovsky is on a special mission to visit the different consulates of his Government. He called upon F. A. Schaefer, the Austrian Consul at this port, yesterday.

Shortly after the arrival of the training ship in the waters of this harbor the Stars and Stripes were hoisted aboard and a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired. The guns at the naval station responded. People who were standing on the Oceanic wharf spoke out remarked that they felt the shock of the explosion. This is a good illustration of how well the piles of the respective wharves are driven into the coral.

Many of the older residents of Honolulu will recall the visit here of the old Donau about the year 1871. At that time the original Donau put in here in distress, having encountered some very severe weather. An admiral and his staff were aboard her at the time. There was also a diplomatic corps on the vessel which continued on its journey to the Orient, while the Donau and her officers and crew remained in this port for some time while repairs were being made to the vessel. One of the Donau's officers, the son of a leading Austrian minister, committed suicide in the British club during the vessel's stay in port. Debt was said to be the cause of the young man's act. Another of the officers met death by drowning. He fell from a wharf during a heavy rain storm. The Donau is expected to remain here about a couple of weeks.

Changes at Central Union.

H. C. Brown assistant to the pastor of Central Union Church, will retire this spring from his duties and go East. As a compliment to him his salary will continue somewhat longer than his stay in October. Rev. Mr. Erdman, who has charge of the Palama chapel, will identify himself more closely with the work of Central Union Church, taking up many of the duties now devolving upon Mr. Brown.

Eagles to Organize.

The Eagles will be organized on March 10. Honolulu will see the initiation of the new fraternal society on that date. Grand Organizer Cheatham will not arrive until March 12, but the meeting on March 10 will be for talking over the matter. The meeting will be at Waverley hall at 8 p. m.

A COSTLY SMOKE.

F. D. HASKELL, charged with stealing two five-cent cigars from the shop of one Ah Leong on Punchbowl and Queen streets, last October, was yesterday found guilty of larceny in the second degree, and sentenced by the First Circuit Court Judge to two years at hard labor at Oahu Prison, and to pay the costs incurred.

The defendant claimed to have tendered a quarter of a dollar in payment of the cigars, but said that the Chinese did not have the change, and that the money fell behind the counter. Ah Leong said that he received no money in exchange.

When the verdict of the jury had been read the court called the prisoner up and pronounced a sentence of a fine of \$1,000, to be served out at hard labor in the prison at the rate of 50 cents per day.

At this rate Haskell would have had the price of nearly six years' imprisonment to have paid for his two smoked cigars. The sentence was afterward annulled by the judge, and another substituted. The court was adjourned after the original sentence had been pronounced, but a few minutes later it was called to order again, and the judge called up the defendant and his attorney, Wade Warren Thayer. He said that he had been informed that there was a loophole in the sentence he had given, and had had his attention called to the fact that after serving a year of the prescribed fine, the prisoner might take advantage of the debtors' law and escape the rest of it through insolvency proceedings. Therefore he declared said motion, sentence annulled, and substituted that of imprisonment at hard labor in Oahu Prison for two years. Haskell has a bad record, and is a dangerous character.

INJUNCTION DISSOLVED

By the order of the First Circuit Judge, filed yesterday afternoon, the temporary injunction made February 25 against the Hawaiian Commercial and Sugar Company upon complaint of the Wailuku Sugar Company, has been dissolved and said motion, sentence annulled, and substituted that of imprisonment at hard labor in Oahu Prison for two years. Haskell has a bad record, and is a dangerous character.

In his order dissolving the injunction the judge states that upon motion of the defendant the temporary injunction is dissolved and said motion, sentence annulled, and substituted that of imprisonment at hard labor in Oahu Prison for two years. Haskell has a bad record, and is a dangerous character.

SNEAD GETS SIX MONTHS

Private Snead, a soldier of the United States artillery, who was indicted by the Grand Jury on February 11, for stealing a bicycle valued at \$50, belonging to Elijah Peter Blake, pleaded guilty to the charge in the Circuit Court yesterday, and was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in Oahu Prison for the term of three months, and to pay the costs incurred. Snead has already undergone about three months imprisonment while awaiting trial.

WANT A \$40,000 LIEN

Albert V. Gear and Theodore Lansing had an inning yesterday in the matter of suits against the defunct Maunakei Sugar Company. As the promoters of the insolvent company they have been taking the fire of creditors' suits in a multiplicity of courts. Yesterday the attorney at law filed a bill asking for a \$40,000 lien upon the growing crops of the company, that amount being the total of various sums alleged to have been advanced by them at various times to the company. The bill states that had the said sums not been advanced by them at said times, the company would not have been compelled to suspend business, and prays that said lien be declared upon the property, to be paid out of the proceeds of its sale; also, that some suitable and competent person be placed in charge of the growing crops as receiver, to protect the interests of all creditors. To prevent the judge appointed the receiver, Stewart as the receiver for the plantation crops.

COURT NOTES

An answer of general denial was filed yesterday morning by the defendant in the case of Keoni Ahupuku vs. Lot K. C. Lane. Later an amended answer was filed, stating that fraud would be relied upon by way of defense.

In the bill for foreclosure of mortgage brought by Hotschliager Co. vs. F. Akin, the First Circuit Judge yesterday signed an order as follows:

"Upon the report of George Dunn Esq., commissioner herein, filed this 6th day of March, 1901, and approved by the defendant, it is hereby ordered and decreed that the said report and the accounts of the commissioner filed therewith be approved, that the commissioner pay to the plaintiff the balance remaining in his possession after the payment of all expenses of sale, counsel fees and costs of court, and that he be discharged as such commissioner, and his bond cancelled."

S. Ozaki, who was convicted in the District Court on March 11, of having erected a building in the city of Honolulu without permission in writing from the Superintendent of Public Works, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$100 filed an appeal in the Circuit Court yesterday.

Soloman Kaveili yesterday pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny in the second degree, being found guilty of stealing a bag of rice from one Bing Loy last August, and was sentenced to four years at hard labor in Oahu Prison and to pay the costs of suit.

Defendant John H. Wilson in the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, who was cited to appear in the Circuit Court yesterday morning for contempt in ignoring an injunction against himself and Queen Liliuokalani, will make his defense this morning at 10 o'clock. His hearing having been postponed. A. A. Wilder will appear as attorney for Wilson and Queen Liliuokalani and Attorney General Dole will represent the Territory. The defendant, Wilson, filed an explanatory answer with the Court yesterday afternoon.























# Whitney & Marsh, Ltd.

## DRY GOODS

1045 FORT ST. HONOLULU, H. I.

ON JANUARY 21st, 1901, we added to our store a

## MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT

In order to make this department an attractive and important feature of our business we have adopted a very liberal policy in the management of it, and propose to pay the freight on all orders of \$5 or more, when cash accompanies the order. This practically places the people of the other Islands on the same footing as those who can come into our store personally; for in the quiet of our mail order department the selection and examination of goods can be conducted with more care than in the rush at the counters.

As most of the Island steamers leave Honolulu on Tuesdays, and as most of our bargain sales open on Mondays, correspondents sending in their orders on Saturday will have all the advantage of "first pick" from all bargains offered.

In order to facilitate business and secure prompt replies, address all corre-

**WHITNEY & MARSH, Ltd**  
MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT, Box 171.  
HONOLULU, H. I.

TO THE VOLCANO IN 1837.  
Mrs. Wilder Describes the Hardship  
of a Trip Thence.

BY AUTHORITY

My first trip to the Volcano was in the year 1837, says Mrs. Wilder in the last number of the Humane Educator. We were ten days on the schooner Clarion, sailing to Hilo. There we were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Coan, who escorted us out for our journey. At that time there was but one horse on Hilo, this my father rode. My mother was carried in a "mangle," which was like an extension chair, suspended from a pole, and borne upon the shoulders of two men. My brother and I in a soap box, and my baby sister in her cradle were carried in the same manner.

Leaving Hilo very early in the morning, we reached the Half-way House about noon. Our food, which, with our clothing, was packed in calabashes, carried by natives, did not arrive until hours later, the natives got footsore and tired behind. We children were so hungry that some kindhearted natives cooked us some "pis" in "ti" leaves; it was very acceptable. Here we remained all night; there was no door to the grass hut where we slept, and in the night a big black snake came crawling in; he was the most unwelcome visitor, and rather a difficult one to get rid of.

Early next morning we resumed our journey; this time my father had taken the precaution to send our luggage in advance. Reaching the Volcano about noon, we slept in a hut made of logs and bark, in little huts made of fern and "ti" leaves; and here we remained for three days; not suffering at all from frost, for hot steam was issuing from cracks in the lava all about us.

It was six years of age at this time, and I was so awed and terrified by the appearance of that lake of fire that all

Treasurer Territory of Hawaii.  
Treasurer's Office, February 23, 1901.  
2259 St

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS

Treasurer's Office,  
Honolulu, March 7, 1901.

Hawaiian Government Bonds issued December 11, 1890, under the act of October 24, 1890, became due and payable at this office on December 11th last, on which date interest ceased. Bonds Number 72, 73, 74, 75, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92 and 93, of \$1,000.00 each, have not yet been presented, and holders of same are hereby requested to present them for immediate payment.

THEO F. LANSING,  
Treasurer, Territory of Hawaii.  
2261 St—March 8, 12, 15.

## How to Save Fuel

THE GAS WEIGHING ECONOMIZER.—A gas balance for indicating continuously the proportion of carbonic gas in the flow of the furnace gases, and which enables the engineer to get the best result from the fuel.

These machines are now in use at the Oahu Sugar Company, Pioneer Mill, Kekaha Mill and the Kukaiau Mill, Hawaii.

GEORGE OSBORNE,  
Kukaiau, Hawaii, Agent for the  
Hawaiian Islands.

was carried around the deck by my  
 neck. I could not walk because the  
 deck was so slippery. The other chil-  
 dren were kept below in the cabin. We  
 were about a week getting to Honolulu.  
 How happy we were to be at home  
 again! A trip to the Volcano in 1837 was  
 very formidable affair.

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WAS A BAD COMBINATION.

Bark FOONG SUEY will sail from  
 NEW YORK for HONOLULU on or

Why, oh, why, will ladies who have  
ingrown nerves and are built on the  
semi-hysterical lines of architecture  
consist on going into the pyramids? I  
witnessed the other day a measly little  
strumpet of a woman struggling with  
three or four stalwart Arabs—this was  
in the pyramids, where the dust was  
thick and the darkness thicker. She  
was the only one who was not

andies went out and the flash of a  
magnesium light showed a picture that  
was a study. The fumes of the smell-  
ing bottle, mingled with the perfume  
of the Pharaohs do not form a combi-  
nation that smells like peaches and  
cream, besides, the bats fluttering  
about the place make one's heart beat  
like a trip hammer. But why should  
lecture the poor little thing? She's

27 Kilby St., Boston.  
—OR—  
**C. BREWER & CO., LTD.**  
Hankow.

Notice to Shipmasters.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office.

are plenty of them. If she doesn't climb to the top of the Pyramids she grieves; if she succeeds in reaching it she is crying and making a wailing noise, and holding the small of her back, and then she says—'I'm sorry I spoke—'—ephinx.

CHICAGO INDEPENDENCE

"I see that Chicago didn't care much for Sarah Bernhardt and Coquelin," said the sarcastic New Yorker, "she played a losing engagement in that town."

"That's all right," said the Chicago man, "you'll find it the same way with grand opera. We don't chase after a thing simply because it's a

New York success. If heaven depended on an endorsement from New York City might soon find that a Chicago colonization society would be formed to build a little haven of its own —

Cleveland Plain Dealer

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VICTORIA'S STORES OF GOLD

The colony of Victoria the smallest Division of the continent of Australia, has produced more gold than any other country in the world, with the exception of California. Mr James H. Stringer, of the Imperial Institute in London, at the Victoria gold mine at Bendigo in Victoria, which has reached a depth of 1,500 feet, has dredged up a large number of human bones, and has

"And do you think," asked his friend (that your remonstrances will have any effect?"

"Well," said the Chinese statesman, "the European generals have promised to leave the coast fields—Youth's Companion

18,000-160 110 This is, to the Northwest immediately. This is the most important steamship deal ever consummated, as it covers, practically, the whole shipping world outside of Australia and the eastern coast of the United States.

Deputy Attorney General John W. Foster will probably be called to attend

not in future their troops with moderate in their atrocities"—Pack. the Circuit Court.